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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913.

MARK RICHMOND'S HISTORIC PLACES.

A long neglected patriotic obligation of the municipality will be extinguished if the City Council adopts the resolution lately offered by Councilman Morgan R. Mills, having for its purpose the appropriation of \$5,000 or so much of that amount as may be necessary, to be placed to the credit of the Committee on Advertising and Enterprises to be expended by it in the erection of suitable tablets "to preserve the memory and mark the historical buildings and locations within the limits of the city of Richmond."

Not only many patriotic organizations, but the patriotic people of Richmond, desire the passage of this resolve. The City Council should not hesitate to supplement and complete the excellent achievements in this direction already credited to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. The former organization has already appropriately designated the site of the residence of George Wythe and John Marshall, and other equally interesting places, while the latter society has performed a like service in marking the site of Libby Prison, the Tredegar from Works, the house in which General Stuart died, Captain Sally Tompkins Hospital, the Many home and other places, seven in all, and four are to be marked within the month.

These patriotic bodies deserve the thanks of the people of Richmond, and will have the gratitude of unborn generations for this fine service, which works for civic pride and adds untold interest to Richmond for the stranger within its gates.

Let all who are animated by veneration for Richmond's historic past come forward and endorse the Mills resolution. Let them express their approval of this endeavor to rescue from oblivion the historic sites of the city, and mark them so that they shall interest the citizens in the wonderful history of Richmond.

This work must not be deferred. If it were to be, it might never be done. As it is, there are many historic sites that must remain forever unmarked, because the people who could have identified them have passed away, carrying their knowledge into the grave with them. Let us hasten no longer about this patriotic task. The political peculiarities rests upon the humanity to preserve, by enduring evidence, the record of its illustrious life.

THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER.

The old housekeeper was an artist. The new housekeeper needs to be a social economist and a scientist. She should be able to observe facts, estimate their significance, & carry out a program that needs scientific ability, not merely tactfulness. Under modern conditions it would seem that every course of preparation for housekeeping in its broad sense should include as fundamental some training in the natural sciences that develop power of observation. To this should be added, logic and a bit of good stiff mathematics. Psychology and sociology would help. Even a little applied mechanics would be useful, for modern men are becoming less and less handy with tools, and somebody should know the elements of mechanics to be able to rule an empire where central heating, sanitary plumbing, gas, vacuum cleaners, and garbage disposal are more and more complex.

The ordinary training called domestic science too often seems intended to produce servants, a good housekeeper far from a servant. She is a manager, and has control of the outgo of money, which is not what less efficient than the ordinary masculine control of its income. As machinery and substitution methods are perfected, we anticipate less and less need for servants, but more and more for directors of household life.

Of course, under the present old system, many of the abilities listed above come by experience. The training school of a good mother was where a girl might pick up much practical wisdom. In a way, that is the best education possible, but if it is to be supplemented, the outside situation should bear along close relation to the problems to be faced.

The best housekeeper to-day is probably the woman who looks upon her position as an interesting and complex business. She is the one who trusts little to habit, and much to observation. She seeks data by observation and reading, just as he husband seeks information about his own occupation. She conducts experiments to see where economy or efficiency can be secured. One example she may learn to read the gas meter, and so check up on that cost, and prevent mistakes. The ability to perform this simple thing, and to understand its significance, implies some acquaintance with every one of the kinds of knowledge listed above. The phrase science management might well be coupled with domestic science.

FIRE PROTECTION BY PRESSURE.

Richmond has taken some preliminary steps toward supplementing its fire protection by better water service downtown. In this it follows the example of over a dozen cities in the United States that, within the past fifteen years, have installed high-pressure systems. At this time, Boston is constructing such an addition, and Chicago and Cincinnati are considering the question. The expense of constructing and maintaining such systems is justified by the enormous values in buildings and their contents now concentrated in business centers. Yet, it is interesting to note that Clarence Goldsmith, assistant engineer of public works in Boston, believes that "such systems are not necessary or desirable from an economic standpoint, except in perhaps twelve or fifteen of our largest cities and two or three smaller ones, where the conflagration hazard is exceptionally high and the domestic water supply weak." We wonder whether Richmond is included in this last unpleasing group.

Mr. Goldsmith does not think a separate high-pressure system the best protection to a city of less than 200,000 population. He advises what we believe has been already considered for Richmond, namely, "a strengthening of the domestic water-supply system, of reservoir capacity, and the maintaining of an average pressure of about 100 pounds." Such improvements benefit the entire community, while high-pressure mains are laid only in congested mercantile districts. Moreover, efficient streams for handling fires in any case very high buildings can be obtained from such a service, and the few more powerful streams needed may be supplied by engines. In some cases the cost of improving the whole water system can be saved by the reduced cost of maintaining fire apparatus.

It seems to be admitted that Richmond is not the best fire risk in the country. One reason for this is inadequate water pressure in certain regions and a low, average pressure throughout the city. This is a situation that cannot be temporized with. We believe the merchants and owners of big buildings will breathe easier when the first practical steps to give them a better water service for fire protection have actually been taken.

PEWER CABINET MEETINGS.

An experiment with reference to cabinet meetings is being made by the President. Last week, instead of having the regular session of the President's council, with all the department heads gathered around the long table discussing in general terms the work in their respective spheres, the President met his associates individually.

The outliers of this departure is the expedition of the public business. Members of the Cabinet who have no urgent business to present to the President under this method, are permitted to remain at work in their own way. There are many departmental matters which are of no interest to heads of other departments, which involve no vital policy of the administration. Why should Cabinet members have to spend their time in listening to detailed reports of this character?

There has been no little criticism of President Wilson because of his practice of holding Cabinet meetings at irregular intervals, instead of every Tuesday and Friday during the session of Congress, but it must be recalled that the Cabinet is an extra-constitutional body, which was established and endures only through the exercise of the discretionary power of the President. The term "Cabinet" was for the first time in our history consciously introduced into the statute law of the United States in 1807. If the President chooses to order cabinet meetings once a month, once a year, or never, for course would be justified by law, if not by custom.

The usefulness of the cabinet as an advisory council has varied from time to time, in accordance with the different personal elements of which it has been composed and the conditions surrounding the several administrations. John Adams, Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant all had more or less discrediting difficulties with their Cabinet counselors. Both the elder Adams and Jackson were often indisposed to consult their counselors on questions of great importance. No such condition exists in the Wilson Cabinet, for all its members are to harmonize with the policies of the President. His administration has been notable because of its application of business principles to government, and his policy toward Cabinet meetings is but one of the many illustrations of his pursuance of that practical policy.

There is one thing more certain than the election of Cole Blease in South Carolina, and that is that in all respects write-ups of card parties in the Columbia State the salutary course can be maintained. The proposal is wise for the good of the country, and should be adopted.

Has anybody in Virginia remembered to send Miss Jessie a dozen glasses of red elderberry jelly?

In these days, we do not see how Dr. Brainerd Matthews could keep women out of the Academy of Immortals on the ground that they do not know how to paint. That is the way some of them keep immortal.

Mr. Taft clearly thinks that the result of the expert advice in pardoning sick men is often a triumph for "preventive" medicine.

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In Egypt they are experimenting with a sun-power plant. In America sun-power plants seem to be a failure, at least for splitting lightning and carrying coal.

The Confederates will not have much trouble killing the rumor that Christopher Lee was married. The Superman has not yet arrived.

Cheer up, Janie! There is a gift of light for the winter gloom. Come back! "Athletes" will be with us on March 27.

The Baltimore Sun says that "confederates are surprised to hear that Richmond, which turns out novels with the faculty of Indiana, and the finish of Boston, has no public library. In fact, it is classified as the only city of over 100,000 in the country which lacks this modern necessity. Now that interest is aroused, we expect to see our good Virginian neighbor put in a library, with room with the last."

New York transit lines collected 1,772,198,583 cash fare last year—or more than there are people in the world. That thank Heaven, this does not mean that everybody has to ride in New York cars.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

From Northern Virginia.

"What do school prizes on Phi Beta Kappa keys amount to in comparison with the symbol bestowed upon an eleven-year-old North Dakota lad for breaking the record for the number of bushels of corn raised upon a single acre? One can imagine the precious boy listening to the boasts of his elders as they recite the ponderous titles of their Ph. D. thesis, and then saying simply, as he points to his pile of corn: "That is my thesis." Thus philosophy optimizes the New York Evening Post.

The idea herein hinted at could well be enlarged. We need some heroes to be bestowed on good farmers as we have heroes for engineers, scholars, lawyers, painters and scientists. It is quite true, as the Post points out, that the successful farmer has his own reward in a bigger crop or more fertile lands. Yet is this enough? Is the mere material reward the best spur to great and unselfish effort? Is the tree the symbol of success to a lawyer or a physician? He counts as far more valuable the truth proved or the life saved, and he rightly asks for some token from his fellow-men in recognition of service.

Farming to-day is a profession requiring brains, training, character and courage. When these possessions have been expended by a man to make two blades of grass grow in place of one, the nation he has helped to solve its problem of subsistence owes him recognition. Yet who has heard of a farmer getting a medal for valiance against the boil weevil or an LL. D. for increasing the corn yield in his country? We do not recall any little button or ribbon or decoration that worn on the coat means a good farmer.

Every other profession has its series of honor and fame. The farmer has none. Here are writers and painters and the like electing themselves into academies of "immortals." At bottom they have done nothing more worthy of immortality than the farmer who, by skill and hard work, naturally lifts the economic status of the country. What we need is an Academy of American Agriculture, wherein membership will be for the tiller of the soil who has achieved big things.

FILL THE HANDS AT WEST POINT.

The interest of the country will be served if a change shall be instituted in the system of appointing cadets to the United States Military Academy at West Point. It is certainly desirable that the present method of congressional choice should be altered, and in the event that reform is established, none will be more pleased than the members of Congress themselves. For the responsibility herein involved is particularly embarrassing to them. For every cadet named, a large or small number of other applicants are disappointed. There is little political value in such appointments, because they gratify the few and displease the many. It is the custom with many Congressmen to defer the choice as long as possible or open it up to local competition. Today is the inevitable outcome. Under the present order, much criticism arises because military authorities charge Senators and Representatives with neglect or indifference, while the latter charge the examining board with prohibitory standards in examinations. Doubtless, to this condition is largely due the situation which developed at West Point last August, when there turned out to be seventy-nine vacancies in the cadet corps.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The revival at the Grace Street Baptist Church is increasing its interest. A large number have professed conversion and others are penitent themselves every night, as "immortals," among whom are many soldiers connected with the City Battalion and the battalions to the west of the city.

Revivals.

The revival at the Grace Street Baptist Church is increasing its interest. A large number have professed conversion and others are penitent themselves every night, as "immortals," among whom are many soldiers connected with the City Battalion and the battalions to the west of the city.

A New Source of Illumination.

The Confederate States patent held, tallow or grease lamp invented by Dr. Henry of this city, is one of the most valuable inventions for families that has yet been brought to the notice of the Southern public. It will burn ten hours.

LET ME INTRODUCE DR. QUACK.

He advertises in my paper. I YOUTH FOR HIM.

SURE

UNSCRUPULOUS PUBLISHER

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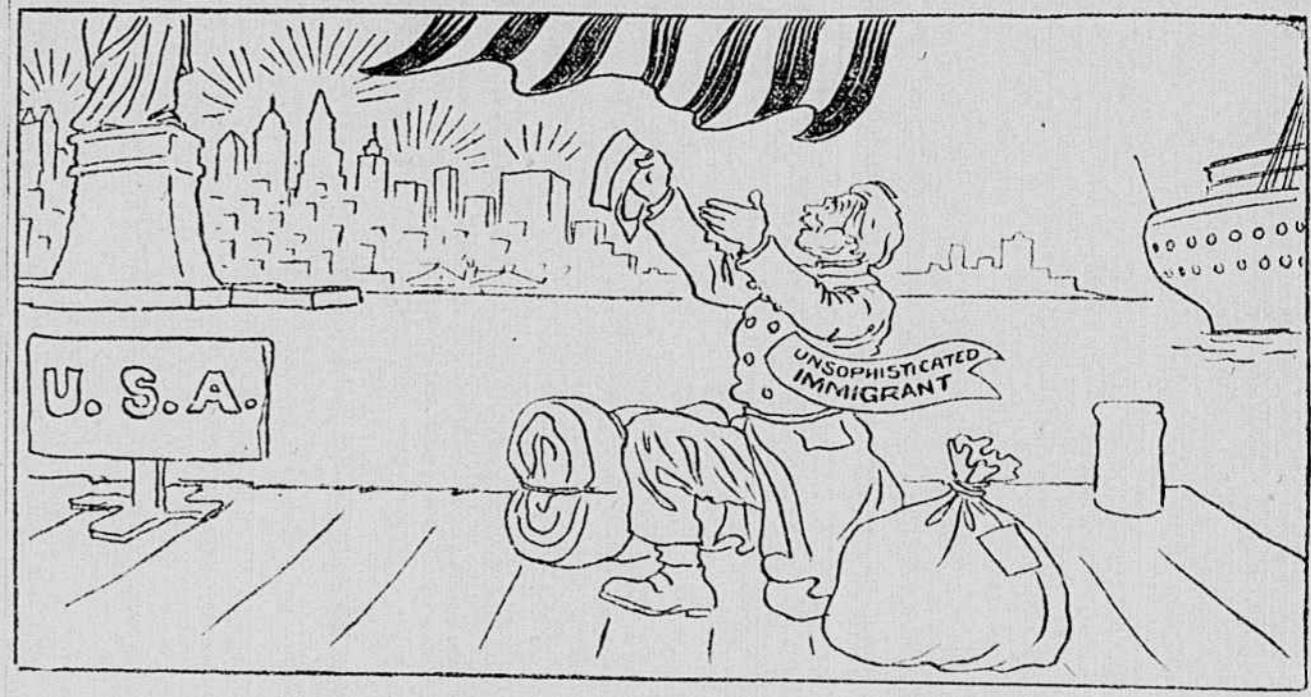
HERE'S AN AD INTRODUCE ME, WILL YOU?

McCutcheon

HUMAN VULTURES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright: 1913. By John T. McCutcheon.]



The Immigrant—"At last! Safe in this glorious land of promise."



in which these 140 members of the Legislature can give proper time to other departments are filled to overflowing for want of patronage. They are willing to sell any and all of these at small profit, but merchants ignore local enterprises and buy elsewhere. The mill feed manufactured here will compare favorably with any made, and the price too.

We also have two molasses and coal stations, set local merchants ready for gasoline. If the steamboats would bring it in small quantities, both of these stations would be profitable, and the price would be the same as the merchants' retail price, and the wholesale price is in keeping with larger stations.

If we expect to encourage more enterprises for our county, it would be well to pardon those who may be tempted to go elsewhere. We must have support and cannot continue in business unless they have it. Local pride should demand this of everybody, and not alone merchants.—Southside Enterprise.

Southside "Eats."

Flatbreads from the Appomattox, ham and bacon from the hills, and all Farrells rejecting, not to eat all of us have birds for breakfast, but that we rejoice with those who are so fortunate.—James River Clarion

Greater Richmond.

The latest annexation authorized by the Council of the city of Richmond, and which will add to its population, will add to the municipal territory a large area of land now included in the bounds of Henrico County. Richmond's population, by conservative estimate, above the 150,000 mark.

The policy of the city, which has pursued within the past two decades has added materially to its industrial and commercial importance, strengthened the bases of its power, and added to its influence, while at the same time giving new impetus to growth and values in the suburbs absorbed. The policy is one of strict regulation, which gives advantages and is not true that the progress so accomplished is fictitious, for it is to impel flowing directly to the good of all concerned. That when we have reached the point of the highest development, the city will be able to compete with the rest of the country in the production of lower value. Fifty and hundred dollar notes circulate far less than ones and twos and fives, and keep in the condition much longer.

Grammatical.

Is there any use or excuse in English for employing the preposition "of" before the possessive case, as in the form "the cousin of John's"? MISS B. O. A.

It is to be regretted that John's and a cousin of John's are commonly considered to be the same, and that the necessary inference implied by the two usages really have some value. A picture of Elizabeth's might be very different.

Circuit Judges.

When a circuit judge in Virginia holds court for another who pays does he receive an additional salary? SUBSCRIBER.

Ten dollars a day and mileage, except that judges in cities receive double, and no extra when they sit for each other.

Grammatical.

Would you say "The book is in its familiar place" or "its accustomed place"? Grammatical would be pretty fantastic in a speech in which a boy might be said to have a "familiar" place where he would probably when it belonged among other volumes in the same size or shape.

In Aventon, a small town in England, a person may have an "acquainted" seat, for instance, for the reason that it is his custom to occupy it. But such books as these would be better in the forms you mention to use some adjective like "usual," "ordinary," "regular," etc., which would raise any question of the subjectivity of the book.

Bloody Run.

Please tell me where Bloody Run was and whether its ravine has been filled in or not. A. C. P.

It was formed by springs about the intersection of two streams, and ran into the river about

Thirty-second and Main. The ravine has, to great extent, been filled.

The capital and surplus of Richmond is \$17,255,000; of Atlanta, \$14,271,000. The deposits of Richmond

are \$15,840,000; of Atlanta, \$22,585,900. The population of Richmond is 127,825; of Atlanta, 154,535.

Lotteries.

Is it a violation of the postal law for one to send money abroad for the purpose of buying lottery tickets?

No.

Duchess of Orleans.

Please give me the name and address of the present Duchess of Orleans state now; he is related to King Louis Philippe.

His name is Louis Philippe Robert.

His address is Woon Norton, Evesham, Worcestershire, England. King Louis Philippe's son Ferdinand, the Duke of Orléans, was the elder. The